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Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

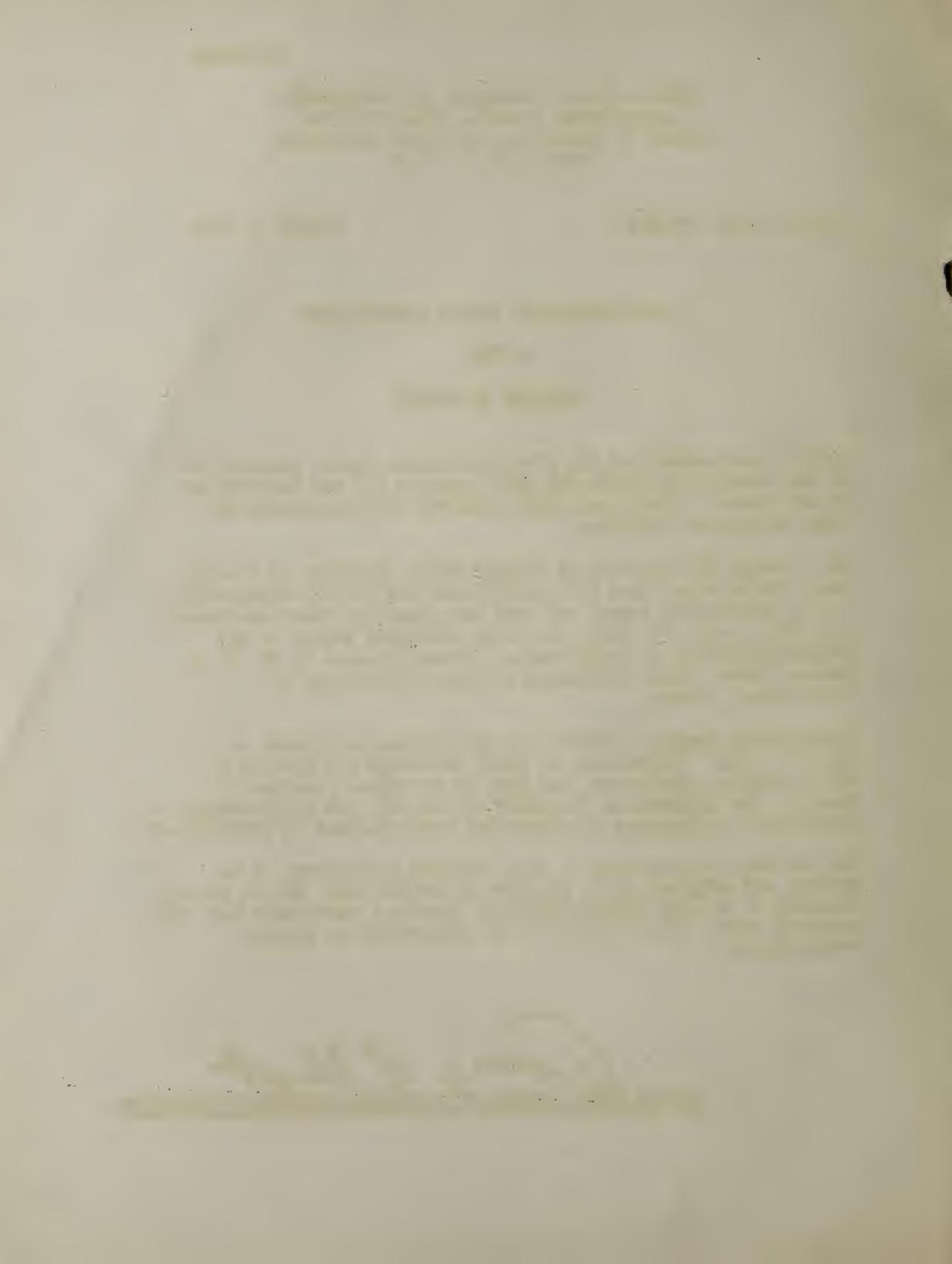
This revised summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Dominion of Canada has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and plant quarantine officials.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Consolidated and Revised Regulations of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act passed by Order-in-Council P.C. 2057, April 26, 1949, and other pertinent orders of the Canada Department of Agriculture. It was reviewed by Mr. W. N. Keenan, Chief, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Newfoundland became a province of the Dominion of Canada on April 1, 1949. Importation of plant materials are covered by the following regulations, the same as any other Province of Canada. The information presented in B.E.P.Q. 554 is no longer applicable to shipments of plants and parts thereof to Newfoundland.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

Avery S. Hoyt
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Destructive Insect and Pest Act

Revised Statutes of 1927, Chapter 47, as amended, An Act to Prevent the Introduction or Spreading of Insects, Pests and Diseases Destructive to Vegetation.

The General Regulations provide that no pest or disease, or plant infested with any pest or disease, shall be admitted into Canada. All plants are subject to inspection on arrival. Further provisions refer mainly to domestic matters relating to inspector's authority, certification of nursery stock and other plant products, methods of enforcing control measures, promulgation of Orders-in-Council, etc.

CONSOLIDATED AND REVISED REGULATIONS OF THE
DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT

Passed by Order-in-Council P.C. 2057, April 26, 1949
Effective April 1, 1949

"THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST REGULATIONS"

PART I - GENERAL

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations,

- (f) "Nursery stock" includes every kind and species of plant grown or used for ornamental purposes, propagation or cropping, except flower, vegetable and field crop seeds, onion sets, garlic bulbs or bulbils, mushroom spawn, and seed potatoes;
- (g) "Pest" or "disease" includes any living stage of the numerous small invertebrate animals, except honey bees, belonging to the phylum Arthropoda (as, for example, insects, mites, ticks, centipedes), any form of elongated invertebrates lacking appendages, commonly referred to as worms (as, for example, nematodes), any form of protozoa, any form of fungi, (as, for example, rusts, smuts, molds, and yeasts), any form of bacteria, any form of viruses, or any form of similar or allied organisms, which may directly or indirectly affect, injure or cause disease in plants or parts thereof; and

(Sections of regulations have been selected of interest to United States shippers.)

- (h) "Plant" or "plants" includes all members of the vegetable kingdom and any part or product thereof.
5. The introduction or admission of plants into Canada is permitted only as provided in these Regulations.
6. No person shall, contrary to these Regulations, sell, offer for sale, receive or dispose of any plant infested or infected with any pest or disease.
6. (1) The Minister may by special permit authorize the introduction or admission into Canada, for scientific and/or educational purposes, of any plant the introduction or admission of which is prohibited by these Regulations.

Powers of Inspectors

8. An inspector may enter upon any premises, lands, nursery, train, ship, aircraft, vehicle or other carrier where there is reason to believe that any pest or disease is or may be present, or where there are plants which prevent the successful control of any pest or disease.
11. An inspector may require any imported plants or any carrier thereof referred to in section 8, or any ship or other carrier of cereal exports, to be held for examination, and such holding shall be at the risk and charges of the owner.
12. Where, on inspection, any imported plants are found to be infested or infected with any pest or disease, the plants and containers thereof shall be destroyed in the presence of the inspector, returned to the shipper or subjected to treatment, at the discretion of the inspector; and where any carrier referred to in section 8 is found to be infested with any pest or is suspected of being infested, it shall be treated to the extent and in the manner deemed necessary by an inspector. When such action is necessary, due notice shall be given to the owner or his agent where ascertained. Any charges or risk associated with such treatment or other action shall be the responsibility of the owner.

PART II - ADMISSION OF PLANTS INTO CANADA

A. NURSERY STOCK

Permit Requirements

1. (1) Before any nursery stock may be imported, an application for a permit shall be filed with the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Every such application shall be signed by the importer and shall specify:

- (a) The quantity and kind of the nursery stock;
 - (b) The country and locality therein of origin;
 - (c) The destination of the nursery stock;
 - (d) The name and address of the consignor and consignee;
 - (e) Whether the nursery stock will be forwarded by freight, express or mail; and
 - (f) Air transportation when applicable.
- (2) The importer shall notify the shipper of the number of the permit.
- (3) The permit shall be presented to the Collector of Customs at the Customs port of entry before delivery of the nursery stock can be obtained.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of section 6 of Part I hereof, no permit will be issued for any nursery stock the importation of which is prohibited by these Regulations.

Certificate of Inspection

2. (1) Every shipment of nursery stock originating in a country maintaining an inspection service shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued and signed by an authorized official of the country of origin, certifying that the nursery stock in respect of which the certificate was issued was thoroughly examined at the time of packing by the said official or his authorized agent and was found, or believed, to be free from any pest or disease.
- (2) The original certificate of inspection shall accompany the waybill or bill of lading and shall be furnished to the inspector at the port of importation by the transportation company. In the case of shipments by mail, the certificate shall be enclosed within the container.
- (3) Each container of nursery stock shall have attached thereto a copy of the certificate of inspection.
- (4) Each certificate of inspection and copy thereof shall state the country, and the locality therein, where the nursery stock was grown, and the date of the inspection.
- (5) Both the original certificate of inspection and the copy thereof shall bear the official seal of the authorized inspection service of the country of origin. The actual signature of the authorized official shall appear on the original certificate of inspection. On the copy thereof, the said signature may be either actual or reproduced.
- (7) Special certificates required by specific Regulations herein shall be provided in addition to the foregoing, and the original certificate shall accompany the waybill or bill of lading and a copy of the certificate shall be attached to each container.

Marking of Containers

3. Each container of nursery stock, in addition to bearing a copy of the certificate of inspection, shall be clearly marked with the name and address of the consignor and of the consignee and the permit number, and shall also bear a declaration showing the quantity and kind of nursery stock contained therein, unless such information is duly included on the copy of the certificate of inspection.

Ports of Importation

4. (1) Nursery stock originating in any country, imported into Canada other than by mail, shall be routed only through any one of the following ports:

St. John's, Newfoundland	Windsor, Ont.
Halifax, N.S.	Winnipeg, Man.
Saint John, N.B.	Estevan, Sask.
Montreal, Que.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Ottawa, Ont.	Vancouver, B.C.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	

- (2) Nursery stock in small quantities may be imported by mail or air express or air freight through the following ports, in addition to those listed in subsection (1):

Toronto, Ont.
London, Ont.
Victoria, B.C.

- (3) An importer intending to bring in nursery stock by mail shall indicate the fact on the application for permit. A mailing label will then be furnished to the importer with the permit. The importer shall forward this label to the shipper, who shall attach it to the outside of the package of nursery stock.

Import Inspection

5. (1) Nursery stock entering Canada shall be inspected at one of the ports of importation designated in section 4 before being allowed to proceed to destination, unless otherwise directed by an inspector.

Treatment of Infested or Infected Nursery Stock

6. If, on inspection, any nursery stock is found to be infested or infected with any pest or disease, it shall be subjected to treatment or destroyed, to the extent deemed necessary by the inspector. Any case, package and packing in which such nursery stock has been contained shall also be treated or destroyed. At the discretion of the inspector and where no apparent danger exists, condemned nursery stock may be returned to the shipper, but all details and costs with regard to the return of such nursery stock shall be arranged between the importer and the shipper.

Reshipment of Foreign Nursery Stock from the
United States to Canada

In an exchange of views with the Division of Plant Protection of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, regarding the reshipment of foreign nursery stock from the United States to Canada, that Division has emphasized the requirement of certification summarized in Circular BEPQ 514.

The Canadian regulation stipulates that all plant material for propagation purposes imported from any country shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an authorized inspector in that country. The Division of Plant Protection informs us that importations into the United States, cleared from customs and released into the domestic commerce of the United States and then reshipped to Canada, are regarded as United States exports and should be covered by certificates of inspection according to BEPQ 514.

We are also informed that under the same regulation shipments which have physically arrived in the United States but which were refused entry on account of pests cannot be entered into Canada upon reshipment there from the United States because a certificate of inspection as to freedom from pests obviously could not be issued by an authorized official in this country.

B. PROHIBITED IMPORTS

9. (1) The importation into Canada of the following plants is prohibited:
 - (a) Potatoes (Solanum spp.) for seed or other purposes, from Europe, the Azores Islands, the Canary Islands and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.
 - (b) Plants, except seeds, of five-leaved species of the genus Pinus and their horticultural varieties, from all countries.
 - (c) Plants, including grafts, cuttings and seeds of Ribes americanum, Ribes bracteosum, Ribes hudsonianum, Ribes nigrum and Ribes petiolare and their horticultural varieties, except the fresh fruit thereof, from all countries.
 - (d) Plants, except seeds, of all species and varieties of the genus Larix from countries other than the United States of America.
 - (e) Plants, except seeds, of all species and varieties of the genera Ulmus and Zelkova including logs, burls or wood with bark attached whether in the raw or manufactured state, from all countries.

- (f) Plants, including the seeds of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of barberry, in the genera Berberis, Mahonia and Mahoberberis, except such species, hybrids and horticultural varieties which have been determined on the authority of the Dominion Botanist to be immune to black stem-rust of wheat, Puccinia graminis Pers., from all countries.
- (g) Plants, including the seeds of all buckthorns included in the genus Rhammus, except such species which have been determined on authority of the Dominion Botanist to be immune to crown rust of oats, Puccinia coronata Cda., from all countries.
- (2) The importation into the Province of British Columbia of plants, except seeds, of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of the genus Corylus (hazel, cob and filbert) from the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and all States of the United States east thereof, is prohibited.

C. RESTRICTED IMPORTS

10. The importation into Canada of the following plants and other matter is prohibited except in accordance with the provisions and restrictions set forth in this section:

Potatoes

- (1) Potatoes (Solanum spp.), for seed or other purposes, from the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, unless the shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorized State or Federal official establishing that the potatoes comprised therein were grown outside of any area that has been quarantined for the wart disease, Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb) Perc.

(The requirement of fumigation for potatoes from the State of California has been revoked and potatoes may now come forward from California without restriction.)

Plants, etc. from Gypsy and Brown-tail Moth Areas

- (3) All nursery stock from Gypsy and/or Brown-tail moth areas, including all plants for the purpose of propagation or further growth; the foliage of conifers, holly and laurel, except when used in floral funeral pieces; forest products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railway ties, cordwood, lumber, and stone and quarry products from the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and from such areas of the States of New York and Pennsylvania as may be regulated from time to time under the Gypsy and Brown-tail Moth Quarantine maintained by the United States Department of

Agriculture or by a State Department of Agriculture, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection, issued and signed by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture or a State Department of Agriculture, establishing that the shipment was examined and found free from infestation by the Gypsy and/or Brown-tail moth.

Chestnut Plants

- (5) All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, including the seeds, of the genus Castanea from Europe, Asia and the United States of America, unless each importation is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of the country of origin to the effect that the plants or seeds covered by the certificate originated in a district believed to be free from the chestnut bark disease, Endothia parasitica (Murr) A.A., or that the species, hybrids or horticultural varieties included in the shipment are believed to be resistant to the said disease.

Virus Diseases of Stone Fruits

- (6) All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of cherry, choke-cherry, peach and nectarine, including trees, cuttings, scions, budsticks, seeds and cherry pollen from the United States of America, unless
- (a) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in, and was shipped from, a nursery that had been inspected by an authorized officer, and that the virus diseases Little Cherry and Albino Cherry are not known to occur, either in the nursery or within twenty miles of its boundaries; and
 - (b) Each shipment of peach and/or nectarine stock is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in, and was shipped from, a nursery that had been inspected by an authorized officer, and that the virus disease Phony Peach is not known to occur either in the nursery or within one mile of its boundaries; and
 - (c) Each shipment of peach and/or nectarine stock to the Province of British Columbia is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in, and was shipped from, a nursery that had been inspected by an authorized inspector, and that the disease Peach Yellows is not known to occur, either in the nursery or within one mile of its boundaries.

Hosts of Oriental Fruit Moth

- (7) All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, including the flowering forms of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, hawthorn (Crataegus spp.), nectarines, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, plants or parts thereof, including the fresh fruit and seeds thereof, into the Province of British Columbia from the United States of America, unless
- (a) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in, and was shipped from, a nursery in a district which had been inspected by an authorized officer, and that the Oriental Fruit Moth, (Grapholitha (Laspeyresia) molesta Busck, is not known to occur, either in the nursery or the district; or
- (b) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment was fumigated with methyl bromide as prescribed hereunder:

Fresh Fruit:

At 80° F.	1 lb.	methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft. of space for 2 hrs.
" 70° F.	1.5 lb.	" " " " " " 2 hrs.
" 60° F.	2 lb.	" " " " " " 2 hrs.
" 50° F.	2.5 lb.	" " " " " " 2 hrs.
" 40° F.	3 lb.	" " " " " " 2 hrs.

Trees, Plants or Parts thereof:

At 70° F.	2 lb.	methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft. of space for 4 hrs.
" 60° F.	3 lb.	" " " " " " 4 hrs.

Corn and Corn Products from the United States

(The restriction on clean shelled corn has been removed from the Corn Borer regulation, and shelled corn may now be shipped from the United States to any part of Canada without restriction.)

- (8) (a) All corn stalks, including sorghums, broomcorn and popcorn, whether used for packing or other purposes, green sweet corn, corn on the cob and corn cobs, into the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, from the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina and all States each and north thereof in the United States of America, unless
- (i) The corn and corn parts specified herein have been manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of carriage of the European Corn Borer, Pyrausta nubilalis, Hbn., or

- (ii) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture, establishing that each such shipment has been fumigated in a vacuum or air-tight vault as prescribed in the schedules hereunder.
- (b) Shipments from States other than those specified herein shall be accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized State or Federal official, establishing that the corn or corn parts specified herein were grown in a State in which the European Corn Borer, Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn., is not known to occur.

FUMIGATION SCHEDULES

FOR BROOM CORN, CORN STALKS AND CORN COBS

(i) Vacuum fumigation:

Vacuum fumigation under sustained reduced pressure throughout the exposure period, following introduction of the fumigant, of not more than two inches of absolute mercurial pressure (28-inch vacuum at sea level) with one or other of the following two fumigants:

Hydrocyanic acid gas (HCN):

Temperature of the vault and commodity to be not less than	Pounds per 1,000 cu. ft. of space	Exposure period
60° F.	2.5	Not less than 3 hours

Methyl Bromide (CH₃Br):

Temperature of the vault and commodity	Pounds per 1,000 cu. ft. of space	Exposure period
60° F. or above	2.5	2.5 hrs.
50° F. - 59° F.	4	2.5 hrs.
40° F. - 49° F.	5	2.5 hrs.

(ii) Atmospheric Fumigation in an Air-tight Vault

Methyl Bromide (CH₃Br):

Temperature of the vault and commodity	Pounds per 1,000 cu. ft. of space	Exposure period
60° F. or above	2.5	16 hrs.
55° F. - 59° F.	3.0	16 hrs.
50° F. - 54° F.	3.5	16 hrs.
45° F. - 49° F.	4.0	16 hrs.
40° F. - 44° F.	4.5	16 hrs.

FOR DRIED CORN INCLUDING SEED CORN AND POPCORN ON THE COB

(i) Vacuum fumigation:

The temperatures, dosages and exposure period shall be as for broom corn, corn stalks and corn cobs. (See also "Note" following).

(ii) Atmospheric Fumigation in an Air-tight Vault

Methyl Bromide (CH_3Br):

Temperature of the vault and commodity	Pounds per 1,000 cu. ft. of space	Exposure period
60° F. or above	1	12-18 hrs.
60° F. or above	3	4 hrs.
50° F.-59° F.	4	4 hrs.

FOR GREEN SWEET CORN ON THE COB

Atmospheric fumigation only with

Methyl Bromide (CH_3Br):

Temperature of the vault and commodity	Pounds per 1,000 cu. ft. of space	Exposure period
70° F. or above	2.5	2.5 hrs.
60° F.-59° F.	3	3 hrs.
50° F.-59° F.	3	4 hrs.

- NOTE
- (1) Adequate ventilation of the fumigant from the products shall be provided before the shipment is released for movement.
 - (2) A fan shall be used in atmospheric vaults to provide adequate distribution of the fumigant.
 - (3) Methyl Bromide (CH_3Br) should not be used to fumigate seed corn at temperatures below 50° F., or when the moisture content of the seed is over 12%.

(A copy of the certificate of fumigation issued by the U.S.D.A. is required for each shipment originating in countries other than the United States of America and transshipped from a port in the United States, or for broomcorn from countries other than the United States of America shipped from storage in the United States.)

Plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico

- (10) All nursery stock and plants for ornamental purposes or propagation with sand, soil or earth about the roots from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, unless

- (a) The sand is clean ocean sand;
- (b) The sand, soil or earth is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture establishing that the sand, soil or earth has been so processed that no pest risk is involved; and
- (c) Each shipment of plants without soil is accompanied by a certificate of inspection in accordance with section 2 of Part II.

Fruits and Vegetables from the Hawaiian Islands

- (11) All fruits and vegetables, "in the natural or raw states; raw peel of fruits of all genera, species and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoidea and Toddalioideae, of the botanical family Rutaceae; cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seed, from the Territory of Hawaii, unless accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture, establishing that each such shipment is free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly, Ceratitis capitata Hendl., the melon fly, Dacus cucurbitae Coq., the Oriental fruitfly, Dacus dorsalis Hendl., and all other insects, pests or diseases specified in Quarantine 13 of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

Wheat from Certain States of the United States

- (13) All species and varieties of wheat, including straw, bran and chaff from the States of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Wyoming and New York, unless a permit for each importation has been procured by the importer from the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, and each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized State or Federal official establishing that the material covered by the certificate was harvested in a locality where the disease Dwarf Bunt, (race of Tilletia caries (D.C.) Tul.), is not known to exist. The application for permit shall give the names and addresses of the importer and exporter, the quantity and kind of material to be imported and the purpose of importation. The permit and certificate shall be presented with the other entry papers before release of the shipment will be permitted by Customs; Provided, however, that this paragraph shall not apply to wheat seed imported for scientific purposes by universities, agricultural colleges, and Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture from similar institutions, State or Federal Departments of Agriculture in the States spccified.

PART III - IMPORTATIONS OF INSECTS, PESTS OR DISEASES FOR SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

1. The importation into Canada of living insects, pests and diseases is prohibited except in accordance with the provisions and restrictions set forth hereunder:

Any living stage of the numerous small invertebrate animals except honey bees, *Apis mellifica* L., belonging to the phylum Arthropoda (as for example, insects, mites, ticks, centipedes), any form of elongated invertebrates lacking appendages, commonly referred to as worms, (as, for example, nematodes), any form of protozoa, any form of fungi, (as, for example, rusts, smuts, molds, and yeasts), any form of bacteria, any form of viruses, or any form of similar or allied organisms which may directly or indirectly affect, injure or cause disease in plants, from all countries, unless

- (a) The proposed importation is to be used for scientific or educational purposes only;
 - (b) An application is submitted to the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, providing the names and addresses of the consignee and consignor, and scientific names of the pest or disease, the institution or place of origin, quantity, number of containers, the purpose of the importation and the name and address of the institution where the material will be used;
 - (c) The application is approved by the Dominion Entomologist or Dominion Botanist, or under the authority of either;
 - (d) A permit is issued by the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, or his duly authorized representative;
 - (e) The importation is routed through one of the ports specified in section 4 of Part II, or through Belleville, Ontario, or other port of importation as may be later established;
 - (f) The forwarding label issued with the permit, designating the port through which the importation shall be routed, has been forwarded by the importer to the shipper and attached to the outside of each container; and
 - (g) A release certificate issued by an authorized inspector at the port of importation is presented by the importer with the permit at the Customs port of entry.
2. (1) Every importation authorized under section 1 is subject to inspection at the port of importation and may be held for further examination if, in the opinion of the inspector, such importation includes insects or other organisms not specifically covered by the permit.

- (2) Every importation held for further examination pursuant to subsection (1) shall, if found to include insects or organisms not specifically covered by the permit, be refused entry or destroyed.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION OF GRADE FOR CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act. Acts, Orders and Regulations Chapter 62 of the Statutes 1935, Revised 1947. Administored by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Division)

The following fruits and vegetables are required to be accompanied by a Government Inspection Certificate ("D certificate") stating that, at the time and place of direct shipment to Canada, the produce "meets Canadian import requirements": Apples, apricots, asparagus, beets or carrots without tops, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, cherries, grapes, head lettuce, onions without tops, parsnips, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, potatoes, rhubarb (field grown), rutabagas and tomatoes. The above-noted "Government Inspection Certificate" is issued by inspectors of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Shippers of the above fresh fruits and vegetables should be referred to that agency. An export certificate (Form EQ375) is not required.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



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